

THE REBELLION.

The Latest News from Washington.

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OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1861.

Important Letter from Secretary Cameron to General Butler.

The following letter has just been despatched to Gen. Butler by the Secretary of War—

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1861.

General—The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in the States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 29, has received my most attentive consideration. It is the duty of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union, for the preservation of all constitutional rights of States, and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and Territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged. The ordinary form of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms. But in the States wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are not enforced and resisted, they cannot be effectually enforced; it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fall, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent upon the laws of the United States, and the ordinary form of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms. But in the States wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are not enforced and resisted, they cannot be effectually enforced; it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fall, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent upon the laws of the United States, and the ordinary form of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which the service of such fugitives can be claimed, must needs be wholly or almost wholly suspended. As to the remedies by the insurance and the military measures necessary to be taken, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures for the enforcement of such claims must be attended by great inconveniences, and that the rights of the fugitives must be sacrificed. It seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing a name and description of the fugitive; the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master, and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case, after tranquillity shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace Congress will, doubtless, properly provide for all the persons who have been received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only it would seem can the duty and policy of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will, therefore, consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the premises herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in this respect to this department. You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in a home or field, nor will you, except in cases where it is necessary to prevent the return of any fugitives to the service from which they may have escaped. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To Major General Butler, commanding Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

THE VISIT OF MRS. LINCOLN TO LONG BEACH.

The visit of Mrs. Lincoln to the North is postponed until Wednesday. The heavy clouds at Long Branch will have to restrain a while longer their impetuosity to shine in the atmosphere of the republicans.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLÉON.

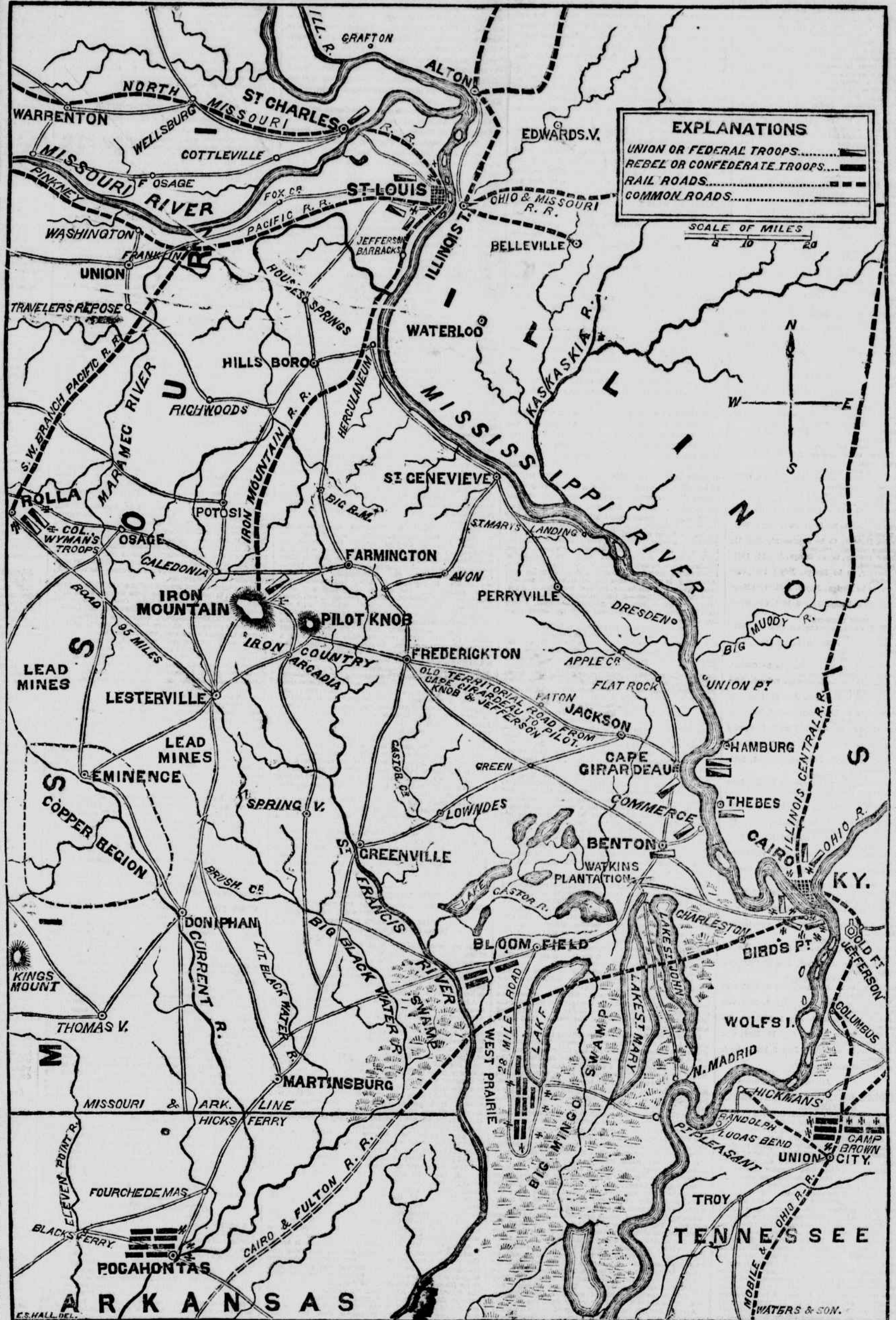
Prince Napoleon took leave of the President yesterday, and returned direct to New York.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MESSRS. MCGRAW AND HARRIS AT RICHMOND.

When the train was about to leave Harper's Ferry for Baltimore yesterday, a letter addressed to the wife of Mr. McGraw, who is a prisoner at Richmond, was thrown into one of the cars by an unknown person. It proved to be an open letter from him assuring her that he was well cared for, but was not allowed to go out of the place of his confinement, except when attended by a sentinel, and that he had no expectation of being released until the termination of the war. There have been various surmises as to the cause of the detention of Messrs. McGraw and Harris under the circumstances, as their sympathy with the rebels was notorious. It is supposed by some that the imprisonment of Mr. Harris is in punishment for his failure to fulfill a contract he is said to have made to furnish a lot of arms to the rebels, and for having accepted an interest in a fat beef contract with the Federal Government, which was fulfilled by circumstances to shun the one for supplying arms to the rebels. The punishment should have fallen upon those who, in the name of the Federal Government, made a contract with notorious sympathizers with rebellion

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.

Map of the Scene of Operations in Southeastern Missouri, Illinois and Tennessee, with the Positions of the Rebel Troops and Portions of the Federal Forces, and the Defences at Cairo and Bird's Point.



and men who had already a reputation to furnish arms to the rebels.

THE VESSELS CAPTURED BY REBEL PRIVATEERS AND SENT TO CUBA.

The Spanish Minister announced to the Secretary of State yesterday that the seven American vessels captured by the rebel privateer Sumter, and carried into the port of Chesapeake as prizes, have been discharged by orders from his Government.

WEST POINT GRADUATES IN CIVILIAN POSITIONS.

It is well known that the study of southern statesmen, since the organization of the government, has been to crowd our military and naval schools with Southern students. This is not only so, but Southern politicians have always been most active to obtain for their graduates at West Point the earliest and most rapid promotion to places of trust and power. It is for this reason that so many army and navy officers have lately resigned and joined the rebellion. On account of the treasonable conduct of these officers the United States Army has been nearly thinned out, and it is not to be denied that the war is in view of this defect in men educated at West Point. The places they are now filling could be easily occupied by any good practical business man. They are exactly the duties that belong to the civilian, who, with a little practice, would be much better fitted for them than

the man educated to the stern realities of the field. It does not look well to see the soldier sitting at a desk with a pen in times of war, doing clerical work, when he has been fitted for other duties at the expense of the government, and for the skillful performance of which the government is suffering to an extent altogether too great to be mentioned. Soldiers in peace and civilians in war is a bad rule.

THE FOURTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT IN A TROUBLED STATE.

The city was favored late this afternoon with a tremendous rain storm, which afforded great relief to all who had been suffering from the heat during the hottest day experienced here for eighteen years. In the midst of the storm, when the rain was pouring down in torrents, the Fourteenth Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Devens, marched up the avenue, en route for their camping ground. They had been quartered since last night at the Government Military Reception House, at the depot, but were required to move to make room for new arrivals. Their splendid horses and wagons had preceded them, and the men marched steadily through the driving storm, and sometimes for squares through water two feet deep. Their songs, cheers and shouts mingled with the roll of the thunder, and the vivid flashes of lightning gleamed along their line of march and revealed their forms in the gloom of the night. It was a stirring scene. The steadiness of the regiment under the circumstances shows both good discipline and good grit, in the material of which it is composed. Their song, which the whole regiment seemed to participate in, heard above the loud

thunder and terrible rush of waters, startled the people from their homes, who, as soon as they learned the cause of the demonstration, inspired by the patriotism of the gallant Massachusetts boys, rushed into the street and greeted the troops with loud cheers.

THE CONTRACT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Van Wyck's Contract Investigating Committee had little opportunity to promote its labors during the session, as nearly all the members of it were also members of regular committees, to which they were required to give their chief attention. They will now apply themselves seriously and without intermission to the business of this special committee, which has been authorized to sit during the recess. Everything in the shape of contracts in the Army and Navy Departments will be thoroughly examined, wherever they may have been executed, and any willful concealment of facts by any officer of the government will be treated as conspiracy in the fraud itself. It is probable that the investigations of the committee may require some of its sessions to be held in New York and Philadelphia, but gentlemen who are interested in the Philadelphia, but examined into need not expect to influence the decisions of the committee by brilliant facts and grand gestures, for it is not intended to allow its sessions to degenerate into simple summer exercises; and besides, the chairman is a stout and sensible man, as he is a total abstemious.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Potter Committee have also been very active of late. A number of the old clerks in various departments, whose loyalty is undoubted, have been regularly summoned to testify before it, and a determination has been manifested to weed out disloyalty from every branch of the government service. The investigations of this committee have occasioned the one of the greatest lull in several instances, and probably had more to do with recent resignations in the civil departments of the government than the law of the rebels defining treason and expatriating all who continued to hold office under the government of the United States after July 31, 1861.

DEPARTURE OF SENATORS.

Senator Wilcox has gone to Atlantic City, and Senator Hale to Rockaway, each to inhale sea air.

APPOINTMENTS.

Minister W. Edwards, brother-in-law of President Lincoln, has been appointed on the staff of General McClellan with the rank of Captain, to act as Commissary to the troops.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yard presents a busy and bustling scene. About 1,500 hands are employed there, and about 100 fresh hands will be taken in to-morrow.

SAFETY OF OUR SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

It is a notorious fact that many letters containing money, forwarded by mail to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home, never reach their destination. There are numerous cases where the money has been received, which has not been received.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Privateer Burned—Recapture of Prize Schooner Geo. G. Baker—English Vessel Wrecked in Order to Sell the Cargo to Rebels.

Fortress Monroe, August 10, 1861.

The Quaker City this morning brought up the prize schooner Geo. G. Baker, of Gloucester, and her rebel crew of four men in irons. The schooner was captured by one of the United States blockading fleet off Gloucester, and sent to New York with a United States crew on board. She was captured yesterday off Cape Hatteras by the rebel privateer York, who put four of her own men on board. Meanwhile the York was seen by the United States gunboat Union, who gave chase and burned the privateer, but not until the crew had beached her and escaped. The Union then recaptured the prize. The Baker made prisoners of her crew, and transferred them to-day to the Quaker City. The United States prize crew are still in the hands of the rebels, names unknown.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

SANDY Hook, Md., Aug. 10, 1861.

Captain Charles H. F. Collins, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, of Philadelphia, is here with a tender of his company, composed entirely of soldiers who served in the Crimean war. He states that his proposition was well received by General Banks, who promised him a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting his acceptance as an independent corps.

Mr. Coggeshall, agent of the State of Pennsylvania, arrived here with supplies of overcoats, shoes, &c., for Colonel Mann's Pennsylvania Reserve regiment.

Captain Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, has returned from Washington and resumed his position on the staff.

Captain Henry, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, has been notified that one or more companies have been ordered in as a battalion to his regiment, amounting to 1,600 men; but it is to be increased to 1,500 men. This regiment, with its experience and able commander, promises to be one of the most efficient of the column.

The Lieutenant Colonel is Gabriel De Korponay, the greater part of whose active life has been spent in camp and on the battle fields of Europe and America, and commander of the British Foreign Brigade in the Crimean war.

Col. Murphy's Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment was inspected this morning by General Fitz John Porter, Inspector General of the Department.

General Porter has not yet been assigned to any separate command.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT, EX-SECRETARY OF WAR, IN OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., August 10, 1861.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, arrived in this city on the steamer Cataract, at eleven this evening, on his tour down the lake and river St. Lawrence. Although brief notice of his coming was given, more than five thousand persons, including the entire military of the city, assembled upon the wharf to welcome him, while the streets were illuminated with fireworks. On making his appearance he was welcomed to the city by Hon. Wm. Dyer.

Mr. Holt, amid deafening cheers, replied—

FOLLOW CITIZENS—

I beg you to be assured I am quite overwhelmed by the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Oswego, and the Empire State—a welcome for which every pulsation of my heart is grateful. I know, indeed, that this welcome is not to myself personally, but is rather given because you consider me a loyal man from a loyal State, devoted to the Union and this great and beneficent government. (Cheers.)

But I am not going to make any thing like a political speech. The first action of my mind when I came all over this great State with such a glow that they need neither feel nor kindling at my hand's. I may ask you how you feel about the war, and the great Commonwealth of Kentucky? (Cheers of "We have.")

And "Three cheers for Kentucky." (Cheers.) That news has been flung over the wires from one end of the country to the other, speaking a determination which nothing can shake to preserve all that southern traitors would destroy—all that Northern patriots would save. It is a determination of the people of that old State to stand unflinchingly and forever for the Stars and Stripes. (Vocalists cheering.)

Kentucky is determined, and by the recent election she tells New York that Kentucky will stand unflinchingly and forever for the Stars and Stripes. (Cheers.)

But I cannot detain you longer, cries of "Go on." I will only say that Kentucky never loved, although her politicians have been in the habit of saying she has been determined to stand by the Union. Fellow citizens, I thank you again for this generous welcome so unexpected and so undesired. The concluding portion of Mr. Holt's remarks were rendered somewhat more cheerful by the cheering of the people, and a perfect shower of fireworks. The demonstration was entirely successful, but was such a welcome as few have ever given any other man.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Louisville, Ky., August 11, 1861.

On the 8th the steamer Massachusetts was about eight miles off Ship Island.

A special dispatch to the Nashville Union, dated 10th, says that General Butler had burned Hampton.

The Richmond papers learn that the captured Southern were to be hanged and made blackbirds of.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD CLAIMED BY THE CANADIANS.

The Courier de Canada of a late date contains the following paragraph relative to the command of the rebel army—the grandmaster of General Beauregard, commander of the Southern army, was a Canadian. His name was Pierre Toussaint, and he was granted to New Orleans from Baltimore, in the city of New Orleans. At New Orleans he made a fortune and applied acquired considerable influence among the French population of Louisiana. As a general he is a politician, he has been in the habit of making an admission as a cadet into the Military Academy at West Point. The son figures in the book under the name of Pierre Toussaint. In the month he was charged with an estate near New Orleans, which he called Beauregard. When his son obtained his commission as an officer in the army he retained the name of Toussaint, and adopted the more aristocratic one of de Beauregard, and thenceforth subscribed himself Pierre Toussaint de Beauregard.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

Mr. John Clark, who signs himself Governor of Texas, has issued a proclamation, declaring that it will be regarded as treason for any citizen of Texas to host any commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of any of the loyal States or Territories without special permission. It will also be treasonable for any citizen of Texas to pay any debts now owing to any citizen or citizens of said States or Territories during the war. The statute of limitations will cease to run, and interest will not accrue during that period. The Acting Governor then suggests that Texas owing debts to citizens of the United States do so, and that the amount of these in the Treasury's office, to be retained until the United States shall pay to Texas the large amount now due her. In regard to these, the parties will receive a certificate of deposit from the Treasurer. The people are also warned against purchasing property in Texas now held by residents of the States at war with her, as the Legislature may provide for the confiscation of all such property. "No act of treason, whether it may consist of aid and comfort to the enemy, or in language written, printed or spoken, which is intended to comfort or encourage them, will be knowingly permitted." Citizens of the loyal States will no longer be permitted to visit Texas, or any such act as now within her limits, they are warned to depart within twenty-four days.

SAFETY OF OUR SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is a notorious fact that many letters containing money, forwarded by mail to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home, never reach their destination. There are numerous cases where the money has been received, which has not been received.

A. T. RILEY.